UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/051,951	01/17/2002	John R. Hind	RSW920010122US1	1746

7590	04/21/2005

Jeanine S. Ray-Yarletts
IBM Corporation T81/503
PO Box 12195
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

EXAMINER
BETIT, JACOB F

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2164	

DATE MAILED: 04/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/051,951	HIND ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jacob F. Betit	2164	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 November 2004</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-23,25-50,52-78 and 80-90* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) *25,80,88 and 90* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-23,26-50,52-78,81-87 and 89* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

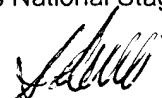8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1.   In response to communications filed on 9-November-2004, claims 1, 4-14, 16-20, 25, 28-41, 43-47, 49, 52-53, 55, 58-61, 65-66, 68-69, 71, and 74-75 have been amended, claims 24, 51, and 79 have been canceled, and claims 88-90 have been added per applicant's request. Claims 1-23, 25-50, 52-78, and 80-90 are presently pending in the application.

Specification

2.   The attempt to incorporate subject matter into this application by reference to "System and Method for Managing and Securing Meta Data" is ineffective because the specification needs to be amended to identify the proper application number and filing date.

3.   The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5.   Claims 10, 13, 37, 40, 52, 65, 68, and 89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 10 in line 5, claim 37 in line 8, and claim 65 in line 6 recite the limitation "the each

context". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 13, 40, and 68 each recite the conditional "if the local repository is at a null state".

Occurrence of this limitation would create a logical inconsistency because a local repository was

updated with at least one segment from the central repository to produce a meta data collection

prior to the "utilizing", which is when this conditional is said to occur. If the local repository is

updated with at least one segment it is not going to be in a "null state".

Claim 89 recites the limitation "the local depository" in lines 26-27. There is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 52 is rejected for being dependent on rejected independent claim 89.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on
> sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7.   Claims 1-4, 10-11, 17, 20-22, 28-31, 37-38, 44, 47-49, 55-57, 59, 77, 83, and 85-87 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dedrick (U.S. patent No. 5,710,884).

As to claim 1, <u>Dedrick</u> teaches a method of managing meta data using a central repository at a central repository subsystem, the central repository being accessible by a computing device through a communications network (see abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

connecting to the central repository through the communications network based on a user input (see column 20, lines 4-21);

updating a local repository of the computing device with at least one segment from the central repository that is associated with the user to produce a meta data collection associated with the user (see column 20, lines 22-29); and

utilizing, by the computing device, the meta data collection during a current user session at the computing device to assist the user in using the computing device (see column 7, line 40 through column 8, line 22),

wherein the utilizing step comprises retrieving, from the metadata collection, metadata that would be most appropriate for each of different contexts of using the computing device (see column 7, line 40 through column 8, line 22).

As to claims 2, 29, and 56, <u>Dedrick</u> teaches further comprising the step of:

uploading any new segment from the computing device to the central repository at a predetermined time (see column 20, lines 26-29).

As to claims 3, 30, and 57, <u>Dedrick</u> teaches further comprising the step of:

incrementally uploading any new meta data generated during the current user session

from the computing device to the central repository (see column 20, lines 26-29).

As to claims 4, 31, and 59, Dedrick teaches wherein the connecting step comprises:

receiving, by the central repository subsystem, authentication information from the user

(see column 20, lines 10-15);

verifying validity of the authentication information (see column 20, lines 14-17); and

notifying the computing device that the user has proper authority to access the central

repository if the authentication information is verified as valid (see column 20, lines 20-24).

As to claims 10 and 37, Dedrick teaches wherein the retrieving step is performed using

heuristics algorithms (see column 7, line 40 through column 8, line 12); and the utilizing step

further comprises applying the retrieved meta data in each context (see column 7, lines 40-52).

As to claims 11 and 38, Dedrick teaches wherein the current context comprises at least

one of the following: opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in a password-

changing form, providing a certificate, opening a computer file, processing a computer file, or

executing an application program (see column 7, line 40 through column 8, line 23).

As to claims 17 and 44, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the current context is for

filling in a computer form, and the applying step comprises: automatically filling in the computer

form with said most appropriate meta data (see Dedrick, column 8, lines 13-22).

As to claims 20 and 47, <u>Dedrick</u> teaches wherein the utilizing step comprises:

formulating search requirements based on a current context of using the computing

device; and executing a search based on the search requirements using the heuristics algorithms

(see column 7, line 9 through column 8, line 31).

As to claims 21 and 48, <u>Dedrick</u> teaches wherein the search requirements specify

weighted properties of the current context of using the computing device (see column 7, line 9

through column 8, line 31).

As to claims 22 and 49, <u>Dedrick</u> teaches further comprising the step of: providing a

graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the meta data collection (see

column 7, lines 53-64 and see column 8, lines 23-31).

As to claim 28, <u>Dedrick</u> teaches a computer program product embodied on computer

readable medium readable by at least one of a computing device and a central repository

subsystem, for managing meta data using a central repository at the central repository subsystem,

the central repository being accessible by the computing device through a communication

network (see abstract), the computer program product comprising:

computer executable code configured to connect, through the communications network,

to the central repository based on a user input (see column 20, lines 4-21);

computer executable code configured to update a local repository of the computing

device with at least one segment from the central repository that is associated with the user to

produce a meta data collection associated with the user (see column 20, lines 22-29); and

computer executable code configured to utilize, by the computing device, the meta data

collection during a current user session at the computing device to assist the user in using the

computing device (see column 7, line 40 through column 8, line 22),

wherein the computer executable code configured to utilize comprises computer

executable code configured to retrieve, from the meta data collection, meta data that would be

most appropriate for each of different context of using the computer device(see column 7, line 40

through column 8, line 22).

As to claim 55, <u>Dedrick</u> teaches a system for managing meta data in a secure manner (see

abstract), the system comprising:

a central repository subsystem comprising a central repository for storing a plurality of

segments associated with a user in a collection order (see column 9, lines 57-65); and

at least one computing device capable of communicating with the central repository

subsystem through a communications network, the computing device comprising a local

repository and being capable of connecting, through the communications network, to the central

repository based on a user input (see column 20, lines 4-21), updating the local repository with at

least one of the segments from the central repository to produce a meta data collection associated

with the user (see column 20, lines 22-29), and utilizing the meta data collection during a current

user session at the computing device to assist the user in using the computing device (see column

7, line 40 through column 8, line 22),

wherein the computer device retrieves, from the meta data collection, meta data that

would be most appropriate for each of the different context of using the computer device (see

column 7, line 40 through column 8, line 22).

As to claim 77, Dedrick teaches further comprising: a meta data editor for allowing the

user to organize the meta data collection. (see column 7, lines 53-64 and see column 8, lines 23-

31).

As to claim 83, Dedrick teaches wherein at least one of the central repository and the

local repository is implemented using a network-attached storage (see column 3, lines 7-49).

As to claims 85-87, Dedrick teaches wherein the different contexts are rolls of the user

(see column 7, line 40 through column 8, line 22, where "rolls" is read on the action the user is

currently trying to perform such as web browsing or buying).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
manner in which the invention was made.

9.   Claims 5-6, 32-33, and 60-61 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Dedrick (U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of Nguyen (U.S. patent No. 5,638,448).

        As to claims 5, 32, and 60, Dedrick does not teach wherein the authentication information

comprises user identification, a pass phrase of the user, and an identifier for the central

repository or a component at the central repository subsystem.

        Nguyen teaches secure communication sessions on a network (see abstract), in which he

teaches wherein the authentication information comprises user identification, a pass phrase of the ·

user, and an identifier for the central repository or a component at the central repository

subsystem (see column 16, lines 13-33).

        Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include wherein the authentication

information comprises user identification, a pass phrase of the user, and an identifier for the

central repository or a component at the central repository subsystem.

        It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of Nguyen because wherein the

authentication information comprises user identification, a pass phrase of the user, and an

identifier for the central repository or a component at the central repository subsystem would

prevent the password from being transferred over the network and allow both the client and

server to authenticate each other (see Nguyen, column 16, lines 13-16).

As to claims 6, 33, and 61, <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, teaches wherein the verifying step

comprises: determining a secret key represented as a hash of: the received user identification

concatenated with a hash of the received identifier, concatenated with the received pass phrase;

and comparing the secret key with a stored key associated with the user (see <u>Nguyen</u>, column 16,

lines 13-33).

10.   Claims 7-9 and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

<u>Dedrick</u> (U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of <u>Kim</u> (U.S. patent No. 6,546,002 B1).

As to claims 7 and 34, <u>Dedrick</u> does not teach wherein the updating step comprises:

determining if the local repository is at a null state;

first requesting the central repository subsystem to transmit any segment associated with

the user that has not been applied to the computing device if the determining step indicates that

the local repository is not at a null state; and

second requesting the central repository subsystem to transmit all segments associated

with the user if the determining step indicates that the local repository is at a null state.

<u>Kim</u> teaches using a mobile profile to dynamically access programs, URLs, telephone

numbers, television channels, and radio stations (see abstract) in which he teaches wherein the

updating step comprises: determining if the local repository is at a null state (see column 7, lines

38-65); first requesting the central repository subsystem to transmit any segment associated with

the user that has not been applied to the computing device if the determining step indicates that

the local repository is not at a null state (see column 7, lines 52-65); and second requesting the

central repository subsystem to transmit all segments associated with the user if the determining step indicates that the local repository is at a null state (see column 7, lines 44-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include wherein the updating step comprises: determining if the local repository is at a null state; first requesting the central repository subsystem to transmit any segment associated with the user that has not been applied to the computing device if the determining step indicates that the local repository is not at a null state; and second requesting the central repository subsystem to transmit all segments associated with the user if the determining step indicates that the local repository is at a null state.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of Kim because wherein the updating step comprises: determining if the local repository is at a null state; first requesting the central repository subsystem to transmit any segment associated with the user that has not been applied to the computing device if the determining step indicates that the local repository is not at a null state; and second requesting the central repository subsystem to transmit all segments associated with the user if the determining step indicates that the local repository is at a null state would synchronize data with the server if the profile was already on the client and copy the profile to the client if it was not already there (see column 7, lines 38-65).

As to claims 8 and 35, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the updating step further comprises:

receiving at least one segment from the central repository subsystem in response to said

first requesting step (see Kim, column 7, lines 52-65);

decrypting the at least one segment (see Dedrick, column 20, lines 21-29, where it is

inherent that the encrypted information is decrypted when it gets to the local computer); and

applying the decrypted at least one segment to the meta data collection to produce the

meta data collection associated with the user (see Kim, column 7, lines 52-65).

As to claims 9 and 36, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the updating step further

comprises:

receiving at least one segment from the central repository subsystem in response to said

second requesting step (see Kim, column 7, lines 44-51);

decrypting the at least one segment (see Dedrick, column 20, lines 21-29, where it is

inherent that the encrypted information is decrypted when it gets to the local computer); and

generating the meta data collection for the user using the decrypted at least one segment

(see Dedrick, column 20, lines 23-25).

11.   Claims 12-16, and 39-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Dedrick (U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of Bull et al. (U.S. patent No. 5,901,287).

As to claims 12 and 39, Dedrick teaches wherein the utilizing step further comprises:

continuously collecting meta data resulting from use of the computing device during the

current user session at the computing device (see column 7, lines 40-52).

Dedrick does not teach the method further comprises:

generating a new segment based on the collected meta data upon completion of

the current user session; and

processing the new segment.

Bull et al. teaches aggregation and synthesization of information (see abstract), in which

he teaches the method further comprises: generating a new segment based on the collected meta

data upon completion of the current user session; and processing the new segment (see column 4,

lines 28-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include the method further comprises:

generating a new segment based on the collected meta data upon completion of the current user

session; and processing the new segment.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of Bull et al. because the method

further comprises: generating a new segment based on the collected meta data upon completion

of the current user session; and processing the new segment would allow updated information to

be available the next time they use the system (see Bull et al., column 4, lines 28-33).

As to claims 13 and 40 Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the processing step

includes:

updating the meta data collection with the new segment if said meta data collection exists

in the local repository (see Bull et al., column 4, lines 28-33)

storing the new segment in the local repository as a meta data collection for the user if the

local repository is at a null state (this limitation holds no patentable weight since under no

circumstances will this step occur given that the step "updating a local repository of the

computer device with at least one segment from the central repository that is associated with the

user to produce a meta data collection associated with the user" occurred prior to this step in

claim 1 and after that step occurs "the local repository" cannot be in a null state any longer).

As to claims 14 and 41, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the meta data comprises

application data for being usable in an application executable on the computing device, and

context data for identifying context in which said application data are used (see Dedrick, column

7, line 40 through column 8, line 12), and wherein the utilizing step further comprises:

determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical

information indicating relationships between the meta data, wherein the retrieving step is

performed in part based on the statistical information (see Dedrick, column 7, line 65 through

column 8, line 12).

As to claims 15 and 42, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the context data identify at

least one of the following: user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URIs), file names, and/or

form names pertaining to the application data (see Dedrick, column 5, lines 1-16).

As to claims 16 and 43, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the application data

comprise at least one of the following: page display setting data, file display setting data, user

ID/password combinations, field values for computer forms, user's preference data, bookmarks,

and certificates (see Dedrick, column 7, lines 40-52).

12.   Claims 18 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dedrick

(U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of Mohan et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,505,230 B1).

        As to claims 18 and 45, Dedrick does not teach wherein, if the current context is for

filling in a computer form, the utilizing step further comprises:

        retrieving, from the meta data collection, alternative meta data that are related to the

current context of filling in the computer form; and

        presenting the alternative meta data to the user for the user's consideration.

        Mohan et al. teaches a client-server independent intermediary system (see abstract), in

which he teaches wherein, if the current context is for filling in a computer form, the utilizing

step further includes: retrieving, from the meta data collection, alternative meta data that are

related to the current context of filling in the computer form; and presenting the alternative meta

data to the user for the user's consideration (see column 11, lines 7-13).

        Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include wherein, if the current context

is for filling in a computer form, the utilizing step further includes: retrieving, from the meta data

collection, alternative meta data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer

form; and presenting the alternative meta data to the user for the user's consideration.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of Mohan et al. because wherein, if the current context is for filling in a computer form, the utilizing step further includes: retrieving, from the meta data collection, alternative meta data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer form; and presenting the alternative meta data to the user for the user's consideration would allow the user to choose to leave some items blank or fill in items that are not in the normally found in the user's profile without having to delete or fill in the items every time a particular form is filled out (see Mohan et al., column 11, lines 2-6).

13. Claims 19 and 46 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dedrick (U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of Chun et al. (U.S. patent No. 2002/0184527 A1).

As to claims 19 and 46, Dedrick does not teach wherein the current context is for filling in a password-changing computer form, and the retrieved meta data comprises a user identification and a password, and wherein the applying step comprises:

presenting to the user the password in an obfuscated format;

determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to the user; and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Chun et al. teaches an intelligent data securing apparatus (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the current context is for filling in a password-changing computer form, and the retrieved meta data comprises a user identification and a password, and wherein the applying

step comprises: presenting to the user the password in an obfuscated format; determining

whether it is safe to present the actual password to the user; and presenting the actual password

in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password (see

page 5, paragraph 0050).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include wherein the current context is

for filling in a password-changing computer form, and the retrieved meta data comprises a user

identification and a password, and wherein the applying step comprises: presenting to the user

the password in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe to present the actual

password to the user; and presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is

determined to be safe to present the actual password.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of Chun et al. because wherein

the current context is for filling in a password-changing computer form, and the retrieved meta

data comprises a user identification and a password, and wherein the applying step comprises:

presenting to the user the password in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe to

present the actual password to the user; and presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated

format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password would give the user the

ability to change passwords and retrieve forgotten passwords (see Chun et al., page 5, paragraph

0050).

14.   Claims 23, 50, and 78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Dedrick (U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of Nagahara et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,636,246 B1).

        As to claims 23 and 50, Dedrick does not teach wherein the GUI displays a graphical tool

in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the meta data collection.

        Nagahara et al. teaches wherein the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical

configuration for organizing the meta data collection (see column 5, lines 18-33).

        Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include wherein the GUI displays a

graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the meta data collection.

        It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of Nagahara et al. because

wherein the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the meta

data collection would provide superior operability when making selections from a menu (see

Nagahara et al., abstract).

        As to claim 78, Dedrick does not teach wherein the meta data editor displays a graphical

tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the meta data collection.

        Nagahara et al. teaches wherein the meta data editor displays a graphical tool in a

cylindrical configuration for organizing the meta data collection (see column 5, lines 18-33).

.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include wherein the meta data editor displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the meta data collection.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of Nagahara et al. because wherein the meta data editor displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the meta data collection would provide superior operability when making selections from a menu (see Nagahara et al., abstract).

15.   Claims 26, 53, 58, 65-66, 72, 75-76, and 81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dedrick (U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of "Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step Further".

As to claims 26 and 53, Dedrick does not teach wherein the computing device implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the utilizing step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

"Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step Further" teaches wherein the computing device implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the utilizing step is performed by a CDSA add-on module (see page 1, paragraphs 1 and 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include wherein the computing device

implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the utilizing step is performed

by a CDSA add-on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of "Net Security Standard from

the Open Group Brings the Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step

Further" because wherein the computing device implements a Common Data Security

Architecture (CDSA), and the utilizing step is performed by a CDSA add-on module would

standardize the security protocol so it can more easily be implemented into multiple applications

(see "Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the Realization of High-Value E-

Commerce for Everyone a Step Further", page 1, paragraph 1).

As to claim 58, Dedrick teaches wherein the computing device further comprises:

a plurality of applications selectably executable on the computing device (see column 5,

lines 52-67);

a data repository module, provided as an add-in module to the security-service providing

architecture, for utilizing the meta data collection to assist the user in using the computing device

(see Figure 8, step 306); and

an encryption/decryption module for encryption any new segment to be transmitted to the

central repository subsystem (see column 6, line 35 through column 7, line 8).

Dedrick does not teach a security-service providing architecture structure for selectively

providing security-based services to at least one of the plurality of applications.

"Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the Realization of High-Value E-

Commerce for Everyone a Step Further" teaches a security-service providing architecture

structure for selectively providing security-based services to at least one of the plurality of

applications (see page 1, paragraphs 3-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include a security-service providing

architecture structure for selectively providing security-based services to at least one of the

plurality of applications.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of "Net Security Standard from

the Open Group Brings the Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step

Further" because a security-service providing architecture structure for selectively providing

security-based services to at least one of the plurality of applications would standardize the

security protocol so it can more easily be implemented into multiple applications (see "Net

Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for

Everyone a Step Further", page 1, paragraph 1).

As to claim 65, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the data repository module

retrieves the most appropriate meta data using heuristics algorithms (see Dedrick, column 7, line

40 through column 8, line 12), and transmits the retrieved meta data to an appropriate one of the

applications which in turn applies the retrieved meta data in each context (see Dedrick, column

7, lines 40-52).

As to claim 66, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the current context comprises at

least one of the following: opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in a password-

changing form, providing a certificate, opening a computer file, processing a computer file, or

executing an application program (see Dedrick, column 7, lines 40 through column 8, line 23).

As to claim 72, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the current context is for filling in a

computer form, and said appropriate one of the applications automatically fills the computer

form with said most appropriate meta data (see Dedrick, column 8, lines 13-22).

As to claim 75, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the data repository module

formulates search requirements based on a current context of using the computing device, and

executes a search based on the search requirements using heuristics algorithms (see Dedrick,

column 7, line 9 through column 8, line 31).

As to claim 76, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the search requirements specify

weighted properties of the current context of using the computing device (see Dedrick, column 7,

line 9, through column 8, line 31).

As to claim 81, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the computing device is configured

in Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the data repository module is an add-on

module to the CDSA configuration (see "Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the

Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step Further" page 1, paragraphs 1-2).

16.   Claims 27, 54, and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Dedrick (U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of Charisius et al. (U.S. patent publication No.

2002/0077842 A1).

As to claims 27, 54, and 82, Dedrick does not teach wherein the central repository

subsystem is implemented using WebDAV protocols.

Charisius et al. teaches wherein the central repository subsystem is implemented using

WebDAV protocols (see page 1, paragraph 0010).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick to include wherein the central repository

subsystem is implemented using WebDAV protocols.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Dedrick by the teachings of Charisius et al. because

wherein the central repository subsystem is implemented using WebDAV protocols because

wherein the central repository subsystem is implemented using WebDAV protocols would allow

multiple users to view the same workflow and project plans, provide persistent storage, monitor

the progress of an activated project plan, and simultaneously create plans from the same

workflow (see Charisius et al., page 1, paragraph 0010).

17. Claims 62-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dedrick

(U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of "Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the

Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step Further" as applied to claims 26,

53, 58, 65-66, 72, 75-76, and 81 above, and in further view of Kim (U.S. patent No. 6,546,002

B1).

As to claim 62, Dedrick as modified, still does not teach wherein the data repository

module determines if the local repository is at a null state, transmits a first request to the central

repository subsystem to transmit any segment associated with the user that has not been applied

to the computing device if the local repository is not at a null state, and transmits a second

request to the central repository subsystem to transmit all segments associated with the user if the

local repository is at a null state.

Kim teaches wherein the data repository module determines if the local repository is at a

null state (see column 7, lines 38-65), transmits a first request to the central repository subsystem

to transmit any segment associated with the user that has not been applied to the computing

device if the local repository is not at a null state (see column 7, lines 52-65), and transmits a

second request to the central repository subsystem to transmit all segments associated with the

user if the local repository is at a null state (see column 7, lines 44-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick as modified, to include wherein the data

repository module determines if the local repository is at a null state, transmits a first request to

the central repository subsystem to transmit any segment associated with the user that has not

been applied to the computing device if the local repository is not at a null state, and transmits a

second request to the central repository subsystem to transmit all segments associated with the

user if the local repository is at a null state.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Dedrick as modified, by the teachings of Kim because

wherein the data repository module determines if the local repository is at a null state, transmits a

first request to the central repository subsystem to transmit any segment associated with the user

that has not been applied to the computing device if the local repository is not at a null state, and

transmits a second request to the central repository subsystem to transmit all segments associated

with the user if the local repository is at a null state would synchronize data with the server if the

profile was already on the client and copy the profile to the client if it was not already there (see

Kim, column 7, lines 38-65).

As to claim 63, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the encryption/decryption module

receives at least one segment from the central repository subsystem in response to said first

request (see Kim, column 7, lines 52-65), and decrypts the at least one segment (see Dedrick,

column 20, lines 21-29, where it is inherent that the encrypted information is decrypted when it

gets to the local computer), and wherein the data repository module applies the decrypted at least

one segment to the meta data collection to produce the meta data collection associated with the user (see Kim, column 7, lines 52-65).

As to claim 64, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the encryption/decryption module receives at least one segment from the central repository subsystem in response to said second request (see Kim, column 7, lines 44-51), and decrypts the at least one segment (see Dedrick, column 20, lines 21-29, where it is inherent that the encrypted information is decrypted when it gets to the local computer), and wherein the data repository module generates the meta data collection for the user using the decrypted at least one segment (see Dedrick, column 20, lines 23-25).

18.   Claims 67-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dedrick (U.S. patent No. 5,710,884) in view of "Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step Further" as applied to claims 26, 53, 58, 65-66, 72, 75-76, and 81 above, and in further view of Bull et al. (U.S. patent No. 5,901,287).

As to claim 67, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the data repository module continuously collects meta data resulting from use of the computing device during the current user session at the computing device (see Dedrick, column 7, lines 40-52).

Dedrick as modified, still does not teach generates a new segment based on the collected meta data upon completion of the current user session.

Bull et al. teaches generates a new segment based on the collected meta data upon completion of the current user session (see column 4, lines 28-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick as modified, to include generates a new segment based on the collected meta data upon completion of the current user session.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick as modified by the teachings of Bull et al. because generates a new segment based on the collected meta data upon completion of the current user session would allow updated information to be available the next time they use the system (see Bull et al., column 4, lines 28-33).

As to claim 68, Dedrick as modified, teaches wherein the data repository module updates the meta data collection with the new segment if the meta data collection exists in the local repository (see Bull et al., column 4, lines 28-33), and stores the new segment in the local repository as a meta data collection for the user if the local repository is at a null state (this limitation holds no patentable weight since under no circumstances will this step occur given that the step "updating a local repository of the computer device with at least one segment from the central repository that is associated with the user to produce a meta data collection associated with the user" occurred prior to this step in claim 1 and after that step occurs "the local repository" cannot be in a null state any longer).

As to claim 69, <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, teaches wherein the meta data comprises

application data for being usable in an application executable on the computing device, and

context data for identifying context in which said application data are used (see <u>Dedrick</u>, column

7, line 40 through column 8, line 12), and wherein the data repository module determines

statistical information associated with the meta data and retrieves said appropriate meta data

based on the statistical information, the statistical information indicating relationships between

the meta data (see <u>Dedrick</u>, column 7, line 65 through column 8, line 12).

As to claim 70, <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, teaches wherein the context data identify at least

one of the following: user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URIs), file names, and/or form

names pertaining to the application data (see <u>Dedrick</u>, column 5, lines 1-16).

As to claim 71, <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, teaches wherein the application data comprises at

least one of the following: page display setting data, file display setting data, user ID/password

combinations, field values for computer forms, user's preference data, bookmarks, and

certificates (see <u>Dedrick</u>, column 7, lines 40-52).

19.   Claim 73 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Dedrick</u> (U.S.

patent No. 5,710,884) in view of "Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the

Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step Further" as applied to claims 26,

53, 58, 65-66, 72, 75-76, and 81 above, and further in view of <u>Mohan et al.</u> (U.S. patent No.

6,505,230 B1).

As to claim 73, <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, does not teach wherein, if the current context is for

filling in a computer form, the data repository module retrieves, from the meta data collection,

alternative meta data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer form, and

transmits the alternative meta data to said appropriate one of the applications which in turn

presents the alternative meta data to the user for the user's consideration.

<u>Mohan et al.</u> teaches wherein, if the current context is for filling in a computer form, the

data repository module retrieves, from the meta data collection, alternative meta data that are

related to the current context of filling in the computer form, and transmits the alternative meta

data to said appropriate one of the applications which in turn presents the alternative meta data to

the user for the user's consideration (see column 11, lines 7-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, to include wherein, if the

current context is for filling in a computer form, the data repository module retrieves, from the

meta data collection, alternative meta data that are related to the current context of filling in the

computer form, and transmits the alternative meta data to said appropriate one of the applications

which in turn presents the alternative meta data to the user for the user's consideration.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, by the teachings of <u>Mohan et al.</u>

because wherein, if the current context is for filling in a computer form, the data repository

module retrieves, from the meta data collection, alternative meta data that are related to the

current context of filling in the computer form, and transmits the alternative meta data to said

appropriate one of the applications which in turn presents the alternative meta data to the user for

the user's consideration would allow the user to choose to leave some items blank or fill in items

that are not in the normally found in the user's profile without having to delete or fill in the items

every time a particular form is filled out (see Mohan et al., column 11, lines 2-6).

20.   Claim 74 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dedrick (U.S.

patent No. 5,710,884) in view of "Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the

Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step Further" as applied to claims 26,

53, 58, 65-66, 72, 75-76, and 81 above, and in further view of Chun et al. (U.S. patent No.

2002/0184527 A1).

As to claim 74, Dedrick as modified, still does not teach wherein the current context is

for filling in a password-changing computer form, and the retrieved meta data includes a user

identification and a password, and wherein the data repository module controls said appropriate

one of the applications to present to the user the password in an obfuscated format, determines

whether it is safe to present the actual password to the user, and controls said appropriate one of

the applications to present the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined

to be safe to present the actual password.

Chun et al. teaches wherein the current context is for filling in a password-changing

computer form, and the retrieved meta data comprises a user identification and a password, and

wherein the data repository module controls said appropriate one of the applications to present to

the user the password in an obfuscated format, determines whether it is safe to present the actual

password to the user, and controls said appropriate one of the applications to present the actual

password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual

password (see page 5, paragraph 0050).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified Dedrick as modified, to include wherein the

current context is for filling in a password-changing computer form, and the retrieved meta data

includes a user identification and a password, and wherein the data repository module controls

said appropriate one of the applications to present to the user the password in an obfuscated

format, determines whether it is safe to present the actual password to the user, and controls said

appropriate one of the applications to present the actual password in a non-obfuscated format

when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Dedrick as modified, by the teachings of Chun et al.

because wherein the current context is for filling in a password-changing computer form, and the

retrieved meta data includes a user identification and a password, and wherein the data repository

module controls said appropriate one of the applications to present to the user the password in an

obfuscated format, determines whether it is safe to present the actual password to the user, and

controls said appropriate one of the applications to present the actual password in a non-

obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password would give the

user the ability to change passwords and retrieve forgotten passwords (see Chun et al., page 5,

paragraph 0050).

21.   Claim 84 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <u>Dedrick</u> (U.S.

patent No. 5,710,884) in view of "Net Security Standard from the Open Group Brings the

Realization of High-Value E-Commerce for Everyone a Step Further" as applied to claims 26,

53, 58, 65-66, 72, 75-76, and 81 above, and further in view of <u>Lim</u> (U.S. patent No. 6,728,843

B1).

As to claim 84, <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, does not teach wherein the data repository module

resides on a proxy machine accessible through a predetermined connection means.

<u>Lim</u> teaches integrating authentication and authorization mechanisms into an application

access control system (see abstract) in which he teaches wherein the data repository module

resides on a proxy machine accessible through a predetermined connection means (see column 8,

lines 46-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to have modified <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, to include wherein the data

repository module resides on a proxy machine accessible through a predetermined connection

means.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have modified <u>Dedrick</u> as modified, by the teachings of <u>Lim</u> because wherein the

data repository module resides on a proxy machine accessible through a predetermined

connection means would access to remote servers through a common API (see column 7, lines

34-44).

Allowable Subject Matter

22.   Claims 25, 80, 88 and 90 are allowed.

23.   Claim 89 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under

35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action.

24.   Claim 52 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35

U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of

the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

25.   Applicant's arguments filed 9-November-2004 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

26.   In response to applicant's argument that "Dedrick's customization of information does

not vary depending on the different contexts of using the end-use device", the arguments have

been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive. Dedrick teaches retrieving different

information for different contexts or roles of the end user. If the user is browsing the web,

certain file formats and colors are automatically chosen for the use (see column 7, lines 40-64).

If the user is making a purchase, name and credit card information is given to the advitiser (see

column 8, lines 13-22). Given these two different rolls of the user, the customization

information is changing depending on the information that is required by the current context or

roll the user is experiencing.

Conclusion

27.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

28.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jacob F. Betit whose telephone number is (571) 272-4075. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9 am to 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on (571) 272-4083. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jfb
8 Apr 2005

SAM RIMELL
⌐IMARY EXAMINER